

Annotation

The report of Dorzhieva V.V. on the topic: " Digital transformation as a national priority for the development of the Russian Federation: targets, expected effects and ways to achieve"

The paper presents the results of the analysis of the digital transformation model of the Russian economy as a national development goal and the implemented strategic planning program documents (strategies and state programs), strategic priorities and development targets. In 2020, the digital transformation of strategically important sectors of the economy for the state is proclaimed as one of the key national development goals affecting the acceleration of economic growth and the acceleration of scientific and technological development. Today, digital transformation is usually associated with qualitative changes in the management system of the socio-economic system by revising the development strategy (models), resulted in the introduction of digital technologies and the creation of the necessary infrastructure for this, leading to breakthrough development and significant effects. The success of digital modernization and ensuring technological independence depends on what government measures and resources will be involved.

The foundations for strategic planning of "... digital transformation, which is understood as a strategic managed process of transformation in the national economy using digital technologies", were laid in 2014 with the adoption of the strategy and the state program for the development of the information society. Within the framework of these documents, the first edition of the digitalization program (hereinafter referred to as the 2017 Program) was developed in 2017. It was from that moment, as experts of the Institute of Market Problems of the Russian Academy of Sciences note, that the "conscious course" for a large-scale digital transformation of the Russian economy began. For the first time, its main goals, objectives and methodological support ("road map") were fixed.

The target model of the digital transformation of the 2017 Program consisted of five basic directions and assumed the development of regulatory support for the regulation of the digital environment; the creation of conditions for the training of professional personnel; the formation of technological foundations; infrastructure development; the creation of conditions for ensuring information security. Digital transformation has been considered as a tool for managing the development of the digital sector (ICT, communications and information, foreground and high-tech sectors of the national economy) and the implementation of point digital project initiatives. At the same time, the 2017 Program was mainly declarative, did not give a clear description of the expected results of state policy in the field of digital economy development and, in order to overcome shortcomings, in accordance with Decree No. 204 of 7.05.2018, it was transformed with the same name first into a national program and then into a national project.

In the new edition of the national program (2018), the target model of digital transformation already includes thirteen areas (federal projects) implemented within the framework of five national projects. Since 2021, a new federal project "Artificial Intelligence" has been included. Unfortunately, the new model continues to be declarative.

At the same time, the importance of digital transformation is confirmed by the high volume of budget investments for the implementation of "digital" federal projects of the national program. It should be noted that the level of execution of federal budget expenditures in 2020 (95%) is higher than in 2019 (77%), despite repeated revisions and funding cuts, included in connection with the implementation of anti-crisis plans due to the pandemic. The most expensive federal projects are "Digital Public Administration" (323.8 billion rubles), "Information Infrastructure" (210.1 billion rubles) and "Digital Technologies" (111.2 billion rubles).

The analysis of the effectiveness of state-implemented program measures to activate the processes of digital transformation showed that:

- the measures for the digital transformation of the national program are strategic in nature, are fixed in strategic planning documents and are mainly aimed at the formation of a regulatory environment (including the development of a national system standards for the use of digital technologies, methodological support and etc.), technological foundations and the necessary infrastructure;

- some of the implemented initiative digital projects in the field of public administration are among the best in the world. So, for example, Russia is in the TOP-5 in the world in terms of the growth rate of the use of electronic public services;

- there is positive dynamics of digital transformation of Russian business. According to InfraONE, in 2020, the growth of state investments in the digital economy by 60% allowed businesses to receive almost 379 billion rubles of additional revenue, which amounted to more than 10.4% of its annual volume;

- the overall level of "digital maturity" of the Russian economy is low, in the sectoral context it varies greatly and is mainly constrained by the lack of specialized equipment and software. The greatest leap in development, as a result of the use of digital technologies, is observed in retail, industry, housing and communal services and in the provision of public services;

- despite the national programs implemented by the Government of the Russian Federation by the end of 2020, Russia has not been able to approach the leaders in the Global Ranking of Digital Competitiveness, moving from the 38th position in the ranking in 2019 to the 43rd in 2020. At the same time, Russia is significantly inferior to the leading countries, both in terms of digital development and technological readiness for digital transformations of individual sectors of the economy and the social sphere.

In conclusion, it should also be noted that the digital transformation model is characterized as declarative, there is no specifics on how the goals for "digital maturity" of socially significant industries will be achieved; most of the budget resources are directed to the implementation of projects in the field of public administration; the amount of funding for the national digital transformation program is constantly adjusted, reduced and not fully implemented; the overall level of "digital maturity" of the Russian economy is low and varies greatly in the sectoral context. It is also concluded that when developing a national digital transformation strategy, it is necessary to take into account a variety of directions: from the use of best practices to the creation of new original solutions.